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Forty-ninth session
Items 38, 40 and 54 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, in the Arabic language, the communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fiftieth session, held at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Saturday and Sunday, 2 and 3 April 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38, 40 and 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gaafar M. ALLAGANI
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued at Riyadh on 3 April 1994 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council

The Ministerial Council held its fiftieth regular session at the headquarters of the Secretariat General at Riyadh on Saturday and Sunday, 2 and 3 April 1994, under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, and with all its members present:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Khalid bin Abdullah Al Khalifa, Minister of Housing of Bahrain;

His Excellency Mr. Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad bin Jasim bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar;

His Excellency Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

The Ministerial Council considered recent developments and changes in the Gulf region, in the light of the Iraqi regime's failure to carry out all its international obligations as laid down in Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression, its persistence in prevarication and selective dealing with those resolutions, its pursuit of a policy of aggression against Kuwait, its continuing presentation of a threat to the security and stability of the States of the Council, its continuing attempts to diminish the full cohesiveness of the legitimacy of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council in order to evade its interrelated international obligations, its persistence in reiterating its expansionist claims to Kuwait, its impugning of Kuwait's sovereignty, its threatening of Kuwait's independence and its violation of the terms of the cease-fire. The Ministerial Council recalled in this regard the affirmation by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fourteenth session that respect for the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait, as laid down in paragraph 2 of resolution 687 (1991), and for its international frontiers, as laid down in resolution 833 (1993), constitutes the essence of the obligations laid down in resolution 687 (1991) and that non-compliance in this respect constitutes a violation of the substance of that resolution.

The Council welcomes the resolution recently adopted by the Security Council, extending the imposition of international sanctions against Iraq on the grounds of its non-compliance with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait and expresses its satisfaction at Security Council members' comprehension of the aggressive policy of the Iraqi regime and their insistence of the necessity of Iraq's respecting the sovereignty of Kuwait and

the inviolability of its territory. The Ministerial Council appeals to the international community to continue to put pressure on the Iraqi regime to desist from its ways of aggression and comply fully with all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), with regard, in particular, to the international frontiers of the two countries, the release of prisoners and detainees of Kuwaiti and other nationalities, payment of compensation and an undertaking not to commit or support any act of terrorism or sabotage.

The Council affirms its wholehearted concern for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and expresses its sympathy with the fraternal Iraqi people in facing the human suffering for which the Iraqi regime bears the full responsibility, by reason of its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) concerning Iraq's needs of food and medicines.

The Council also reviewed new developments relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran and reiterated its steadfast position of support for the United Arab Emirates and its affirmation of its sovereignty over the three islands of Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb. The Council also reaffirmed its absolute support for all the peaceful measures and means adopted by the United Arab Emirates in order to regain its sovereignty over its islands and expressed the hope than Iran would respond to the invitation of His Excellency Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates, to conduct a direct dialogue with the Islamic Republic of Iran on the question of Iran's occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates.

The Council condemns the conspicuous escalation of the Iranian media's propaganda campaign against Saudi Arabia during March 1994 and the media allegation that Saudi Arabia is hindering Iranian pilgrims and expresses its absolute support and full backing for the measures taken by Saudi Arabia to enable pilgrims to Makkah to perform the duty of the pilgrimage in ease and tranquillity, in accordance with the teachings of the merciful Islamic faith and with the resolution of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic States at their meeting held at Amman in March 1988.

The Ministerial Council considered new developments regarding peace in the Middle East and developments in the occupied Arab territories. In this connection, it expresses extreme concern at the deterioration of security and living conditions in the occupied Arab territories and places on Israel the full responsibility for the increase in the numbers of persons killed from among the fraternal Palestinian people; such slaughter is inconsistent with the spirit of the peace process and constitutes a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention. In this regard, the Council condemns Israel for the massacre committed by Israeli settlers against those praying in the Ibrahimi Mosque and calls on the Security Council and the co-sponsors of the peace process, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, to hasten the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 904 (1994), condemning the massacre and calling for measures to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, including the establishment of an international presence, the disarming of the Israeli settlers and the application of the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied

Arab territories. It affirms in this connection that the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories are not legitimate in international law and that their continued presence constitutes an obstacle in the way of the peace process that undermines confidence and prevents the attainment of an atmosphere favourable to the achievement of a comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Council welcomes the signature of the Palestinian-Israeli Agreement on the establishment of an international presence in Hebron and the resumption of the peace talks and reaffirms its full support for the peace process on all tracks, with the aim of arriving at a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the principle of "land for peace", the achievement of complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, first and foremost Jerusalem and the guaranteeing of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination.

The Council renews its call to the international community to put pressure on Israel to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) so as to achieve immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Lebanese south.

The Ministerial Council also recalls the recommendations of the eighth meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration States, held at Damascus on 27 and 28 Rajab A.H. 1414 (9 and 10 January 1994). The Ministerial Council also welcomed the gracious offer made by Kuwait to host the next meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration States, in implementation of paragraph I of the recommendations of the eighth meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration States concerning the continuation of coordination and consultation in the political field between the eight States in respect of regional and international issues.

The Ministerial Council is following with concern the developments in the political situation in fraternal Somalia and looks forward to the achievement of reconciliation between the Somali factions. It welcomes the signature of the Nairobi Agreement and hopes that this step will contribute to the restoration of security and stability to Somalia, so that it may resume its course of construction and development.

The Ministerial Council also considered the new developments in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and commended the international efforts being made to force the Serbs to withdraw their artillery far away from Sarajevo. It appeals to the international community to take corresponding measures in the other safe areas. The Council welcomes the signature of the Agreement establishing a Croatian Muslim Republic in Bosnia as a step towards the restoration of peace and security to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, affirmation of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

It calls on the Security Council to enable the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter by, inter alia, lifting the arms embargo imposed on it and strengthening the sanctions and intensifying the pressure on Serbia and Montenegro.

The Council expresses its extreme concern at the continuation of the deterioration of the situation in the fraternal Republic of Afghanistan and appeals to the Afghan factions to put a halt to the fighting and to give priority to the national interest and cooperate with United Nations endeavours so that peace and stability may be restored to that fraternal country.

The Ministerial Council also reviewed the situation on the international petroleum market, stressing the concern of its member States at the instability prevailing on it. In this connection, the Ministerial Council calls on producer countries inside and outside the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, to respond to the appeal launched by Their Majesties and Their Highnesses at the fourteenth session and to cooperate for the sake of the stability of the market.

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the positive results of the most recent round of the Gulf-United States dialogue, presided over by His Excellency the Saudi Arabian Minister of Commerce, representing the Gulf Cooperation Council, and His Excellency the United States Secretary of Commerce, and hopes that the steps agreed on will help to ensure increased support for cooperation between them.

The Ministerial Council looks forward to its fifth meeting with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Union at Riyadh on 8 May 1994 and the formulation of decisions that will promote cooperation between the two groups in the various fields.

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Item 14 of the preliminary list*

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to submit herewith a letter dated 7 April 1994 from H.E. President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, addressed to you, regarding the nuclear issue involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50.

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Annex

Letter dated 7 April 1994 from the President of Indonesia, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to the Secretary-General

As you are aware, the developments regarding the nuclear issue involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have of late taken a turn that could have adverse consequences for peace and stability in the region, particularly in the Korean peninsula.

Indonesia, as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, has followed the situation very closely, considering that the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Jakarta in September 1992, declared explicit support for the agreement on reconciliation, non-aggression, cooperation and exchanges between the north and the south of 19 February 1992, as well as the joint declaration for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

In a subsequent development, when the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea refused to meet the demand of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct a special inspection of suspected nuclear waste sites on the premise that those sites are conventional facilities and expressed its concern on the alleged existence of a threat arising from the United States of America-Republic of Korea military exercise (Team Spirit), the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea communicated his Government's anxiety through two letters to the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. In these two letters, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea requested Indonesia's support for its position and sought assistance in solving the problem.

In response to these letters and also after considering that possible developments could lead to a situation contrary to the expectation of all parties, we conveyed to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea our considered view that it was crucial for the cause of peace in the region that it resolve the issue of nuclear inspection with IAEA and that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's withdrawal from the non-proliferation treaty would only intensify suspicions of its nuclear intentions. I also decided to collect as much factual information and data as possible concerning the nuclear issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for that purpose I dispatched a Special Envoy of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to Pyongyang and subsequently to Seoul, Tokyo, Beijing and Vienna. The sole objective of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in this exercise was simply to be helpful in creating an atmosphere among the parties directly involved that could be conducive to the finding of a peaceful resolution of the highly sensitive nuclear issue, and not in any way to interfere in its substantive aspects.

In the context of these efforts, on 4 April 1994, in Jakarta, I received Mr. Kim Chang Gyu, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as Special Envoy of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. In

the course of our talks, the Special Envoy elaborated on the various positions of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding the said nuclear issue. The Special Envoy of President Kim Il Sung firmly stated that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was willing to resume the IAEA inspection of its nuclear facilities. He emphasized, however, that the resumption of the inspections should be held simultaneously with the announcement of the postponement of the United States-Republic of Korea military exercise (Team Spirit) as well as the postponement of the deployment of the Patriot missiles in the Republic of Korea and the reopening of the third round of talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States. He also stated that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was prepared to resume the inter-Korean talks regarding the exchange of special envoys.

I have in all candour conveyed to the Special Envoy that, against the background of the recent heightened tension among the parties directly involved, a comprehensive and thorough implementation of inspections by IAEA would appear to be the only way out to resolve this nuclear issue peacefully. A peaceful resolution of this issue is in line with the objectives of non-proliferation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It is our considered view also that an amicable settlement could contribute to the establishment of stability in the Korean peninsula as well as in the countries of the region, which would allow the countries concerned to engage themselves in their respective development efforts aimed at enhancing the welfare of the people, a noble objective vigorously pursued by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, especially after the conclusion of the cold-war era. In our assessment during the talks, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has deemed the simultaneous commencement of all those steps as important and necessary in order to avoid any impression that, by its acceptance of IAEA inspection, it has capitulated to what in its perception constituted unreasonable demands by IAEA, the United States and others.

Concerning the issue of the reunification of the two Koreas, the Special Envoy also conveyed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's willingness to continue peaceful efforts to achieve this objective by way of establishing a confederation of the two Koreas consisting of one country and one nation with two Governments and two political systems.

I sincerely hope that sharing this information with you may be helpful in your efforts to seek a peaceful and mutually satisfactory resolution of the grave situation as a consequence of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

SOEHARTO
President of the Republic of Indonesia
Chairman of the Movement of
Non-Aligned Countries

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Item 72 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 April 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Radoje Kontić, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 72 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 April 1994 from the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the entire Yugoslav public received with dismay and deep disappointment your decision and the act of NATO aerial bombardment of the Serb positions in the region of Gorazde.

Particularly surprising are the manner and procedure which you decided to follow, disregarding the factual state of affairs and the elements contained in relevant Security Council resolutions concerning safe areas, including daily field reports of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), which hardly warranted this disproportionate and brutal action. In saying this, we have in mind Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), inter alia, authorizing UNPROFOR, in pursuit of its mandate and acting in self-defence and in order to protect the safe areas, to take necessary measures, including force, as a response to non-observance of the safe area by any party, which was not respected in this case. In point of fact, following continuous provocations of the Moslem army from the safe areas, the Serb side in Bosnia and Herzegovina was forced to react, of which UNPROFOR in the field is aware, yet the United Nations went over these important facts silently for the umpteenth time and unilaterally ordered retaliation against Bosnian Serbs. The United Nations called in NATO bombers precisely at the time when the Serb side was ready to conclude an agreement on an unconditional, immediate and lasting cessation of all hostilities in the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the Moslem side puts its condition on it in an attempt to maintain the possibility of continuing war.

Particularly disappointing is the fact that the United Nations, which has the obligation under the United Nations Charter to maintain peace and security, has taken a step which alters the very essence of the peace operation and transforms the peace-keeping mission into war operations in favour of one of the belligerent parties.

All this arouses serious concern since a negative development of the situation was initiated at a time when peace was within our grasp, while the responsibility for it rests with all those who participated in the adoption of this unuseful and harmful decision. By this decision the United Nations has abandoned neutrality in dealing with the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which constitutes a dangerous precedent for United Nations acts in peace operations all over the world.

For all these reasons, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is forced to lodge a strong protest to you, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, who, as the first man of the world Organization is invested with the responsibility for world peace and security.

United Nations departure from its basic principles aids and abets those factors which have clearly opted for war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, by

extension, for the escalation of war in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with unforeseeable consequences for the broader region of the Balkans. United Nations behaviour as a party to the conflict and adoption of an extremely biased position towards the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as towards the Yugoslav crisis in general, reassures these forces in their conviction that they may go even further in their warmongering since they have the United Nations on their side.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to reiterate also on this occasion its readiness to continue to cooperate with the United Nations, which is being continuously borne out by its active participation in, and contribution to, the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis, despite the extremely partial attitude of some influential members of the world Organization and the said precedents, which cannot create the confidence that is the basis of normal cooperation.

It is believed that the concern of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, its protest and criticism will be understood as a sincere desire to avoid a further deterioration of the situation and possible tragic consequences and that you will pledge your best efforts that we all find a speedy, just solution, acceptable to all involved parties, for the cessation of war in former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Radoje KONTIĆ

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 April 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of April 1994, I have the honour to transmit herewith resolution 5368 of the Council of the League of Arab States, entitled "The occupied Syrian Arab Golan" and adopted on 27 March 1994.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
Lebanon to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

* A/49/50.

Annex

The occupied Syrian Arab Golan

The Council of the League,

Having taken cognizance of the note by the General Secretariat and the recommendation by the Political Committee,

Following with increased apprehension and concern the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and Israel's persistence in refusing to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy and failure to submit to the will of the international community, which regards Israel's occupation and its decision to annex the Syrian Arab Golan as null and void and without any legal effect,

Having studied the situation in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan in the light of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities that conflict with the United Nations Charter, international agreements, international legitimacy and United Nations resolutions, as well as developments in the peace process,

Having recalled its previous resolutions and also the international resolutions affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Decides

1. To reaffirm its resolution 4126 of 13 January 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, the most recent being resolution 5323 of 21 September 1993, which expresses rejection of all the measures that the Israeli authorities have taken and are taking with a view to changing the legal, natural and demographic situation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, regarding the Israeli measures designed to assert Israeli rule over it as illegal and null and void and constituting a violation of international agreements and the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolution 48/59 B of 14 December 1993, which affirms that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and null and void and regards the Knesset's decision of 11 November 1991 as null and void and without any legal effect;

2. To call upon the Security Council to assume its responsibilities for compelling Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy that call for complete withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and support for the Syrian Government in its efforts to put these resolutions into effect;

3. To support the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens and to assist them in withstanding Israeli occupation and its repressive practices and in adhering to their land and their Syrian Arab identity; and to affirm the application of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the citizens of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

4. To urge the international community, and the United States of America in particular, to prevail upon Israel to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations relating to complete withdrawal from the Golan and the occupied Arab territories;

5. That the Arab States should affirm their resolute support and backing for the just demand of Syria and its right to recover the whole of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan on the basis of the peace process and the resolutions of international legitimacy.

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Item 72 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the representatives of Cambodia and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Joint Communiqué issued on 3 April 1994 between Mr. Vo Van Kiet, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen, First and Second Prime Ministers of the Kingdom of Cambodia, respectively. The Joint Communiqué was issued during the official visit of the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Kingdom of Cambodia on 2 and 3 April 1994.

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 72 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) H.E. Mr. LE VAN BANG
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Socialist Republic of
Viet Nam to the United Nations

(Signed) H.H. Prince SISOWATH Sirirath
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Kingdom
of Cambodia to the United Nations

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Joint Communiqué issued on 3 April 1994 between the Prime Minister of Viet Nam and the First and Second Prime Ministers of Cambodia

1. At the invitation of Samdech Krom Preah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen, respectively First and Second Prime Ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Mr. Vo Van Kiet, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, paid an official and friendly visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia on 2 and 3 April 1994.

2. During his stay in the Kingdom of Cambodia, Mr. Vo Van Kiet and the entourage paid a floral tribute to the Monument of Independence and visited some economic and cultural establishments in Phnom Penh. The delegation was warmly received by the Cambodian people at these places.

He called on Samdech Chea Sim, President of the National Assembly and Head of State ad interim of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Samdech Chea Sim warmly welcomed him to Cambodia and highly appreciated the importance of the visit vis-à-vis the consolidation and strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship and long-standing cooperation and good-neighbourliness between Viet Nam and Cambodia. On this occasion, Mr. Vo Van Kiet conveyed, through Samdech Chea Sim, the best regards and wishes of the Vietnamese leaders to His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Varman and Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monineath Sihanouk, for the King's quick recovery and for the good health and happiness of both the King and Queen. Mr. Vo Van Kiet also reconfirmed President Le Duc Anh's invitation to the King and Queen to pay a State visit to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam at a convenient time. Samdech Chea Sim expressed his thanks to Mr. Le Duc Anh and offered to convey this invitation to the King and Queen.

3. The delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, led by Mr. Vo Van Kiet, had official talks with the delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia headed by its First and Second Prime Ministers, Samdech Krom Preah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, good-neighbourly cooperation and mutual understanding.

At the talks, the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, discussed practical measures to promote the relations of friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on international and regional issues of mutual concern.

4. The Cambodian side informed the Vietnamese side of the initial achievements recorded by the Royal Government and people of Cambodia under the wise leadership of King Norodom Sihanouk Varman, in their cause of national reconciliation, the maintenance and strengthening of peace and political stability and the process of national rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

The Cambodian side highly valued the positive contribution made by the Government and people of Viet Nam to the peace process in Cambodia as well as their strict respect and constructive contribution to the implementation of the Paris Peace Agreements on Cambodia of 23 October 1991. The Cambodian side expressed its elation at the important achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their cause of renovation and in the furtherance of their foreign policy of independence, sovereignty and openness. The Cambodian side warmly saluted the decision of the President of the United States of America, Bill Clinton, to lift the economic embargo against Viet Nam and saw in it a new positive step paving the way for the normalization of relations between the two countries.

5. The Vietnamese side welcomed the positive developments and fine achievements that the Cambodian people had made in restoring peace, realizing national reconciliation and building their country. The Vietnamese side also welcomed the foreign policy of independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment and friendship of the Royal Government of Cambodia, as well as its efforts in reintegrating Cambodia into the international and regional community.

The Vietnamese side warmly congratulated His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman's ascension to the throne as King of Cambodia and highly valued his historic and noble role and tireless efforts in the course of national reconciliation, national unity, restoration of peace and political stability, and the construction of a prosperous country. The Vietnamese side also expressed its sincere gratitude to the King and the people of Cambodia for the good sentiments and precious assistance extended to the people of Viet Nam, and expressed its conviction that under the clear-sighted leadership of King Norodom Sihanouk Varman, the Royal Government and people of Cambodia will succeed in building an independent, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned and prosperous Cambodia.

The Vietnamese side sincerely wishes the Royal Government of Cambodia more success in its noble mission at this most difficult period of its history.

6. The two sides noted with satisfaction the fine development in the relations between the two countries and reaffirmed their determination to maintain and develop these relations of friendship and good-neighbourly cooperation in all fields on the basis of the principles expounded in the Joint Communiqués of 25 January 1992 and 25 August 1993, namely, the respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation, thus responding to the desire and the interests of their respective peoples, as well as the interests of peace, stability and cooperation for the development in the region.

7. In this spirit, the agreement on economic and trade cooperation, the agreement on cultural, educational, scientific and technological cooperation, the agreement on the transit of goods and the agreement on the establishment of the Joint Committee on economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam were signed by the Governments of the two countries. The two sides considered these agreements as an important basis for

further expansion of their cooperation in conformity with the interests of both sides.

The two sides agreed to encourage their respective Ministries, branches and concerned agencies to increase their contacts and work out agreements and contracts in concrete areas of cooperation.

At the request of the Cambodian side, the Vietnamese side accepted to assist Cambodia in human resource development.

8. In the spirit of friendship and cooperation of good-neighbourliness, the two sides agreed to settle the outstanding problems in their bilateral relations gradually and properly through negotiations, on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, legitimate interests and mutual benefit and in accordance with international law and practices as well as the laws of their respective countries.

9. The two sides have reached agreement on the establishment of an Expert Working Group to discuss and settle the issue of demarcation relating to the boundaries between the two countries and to discuss necessary measures aimed at maintaining security and stability in the border areas and building a border of lasting peace and friendship between the two countries.

10. The two sides have also reached agreement on the establishment of an Expert Working Group to discuss and settle the issue of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia on the basis of respect for Cambodian national legislation and international law and practices. The Vietnamese side highly appreciated the statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia that it would continue to pursue King Norodom Sihanouk's policies vis-à-vis the Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia. In this spirit, the Vietnamese nationals are treated like other foreign nationals.

11. The two sides also agreed to further their discussions together with the concerned parties within the framework of the Mekong Committee in order to seek an appropriate formula in settling all issues relating to the right to use the Mekong river resources as well as the protection of the environment in the areas in order to meet the interests of the riverain peoples and States, particularly those in the lower Mekong.

12. The two sides noted with satisfaction the recent positive developments in South-East Asia, the growing trend of peace, stability, and cooperation for the sake of development in the region. The two sides highly welcomed the initiatives and efforts aimed at promoting dialogue, increasing mutual understanding and settling peacefully the differences and disputes among countries in the region. The two sides reaffirmed their desire to continue to broaden the relations of friendship, good-neighbourliness, equal cooperation and mutual benefit with all other countries in the region, thus contributing to building South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and prosperity.

13. The two sides held that the consolidation and strengthening of the relations of traditional friendship and good-neighbourly cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia would constitute a positive contribution to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in South-East Asia.

14. The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Mr. Vo Van Kiet, expressed his sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded by the Royal Government and people of Cambodia to the Vietnamese delegation during the visit, which demonstrated vividly the sentiments of long-standing friendship and fraternal solidarity between the two nations and peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia.

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia

NORODOM RANARIDDH
First Prime Minister

HUN SEN
Second Prime Minister

On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

VO VAN KIET
Prime Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/130
S/1994/462
19 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 104 (c) of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of April 1994, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States addressed to you and enclosing resolution 5374 of the Council of the League of Arab States, adopted on 27 March 1994 at its one hundred and first session and entitled "Foreign conspiratorial schemes for the separation of the southern Sudan".

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 104 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Lebanon to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

* A/49/50.

Annex

Letter dated 18 April 1994 from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the League of Arab States, meeting at the ministerial level on 26 and 27 March 1994, adopted the annexed resolution concerning "Foreign conspiratorial schemes for the secession of the southern Sudan", which contains, in particular, a reaffirmation of the unity of the Sudan and "a warning of the danger of the secession of a part of an African Arab State member of the League of Arab States for the security, stability and future of the region".

We request you to have this letter and the resolution of the League of Arab States enclosed herewith circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 104 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed Esmat ABDEL MEGUID
Secretary-General of the
League of Arab States

Enclosure

Foreign conspiratorial schemes for the secession of the southern Sudan

The Council of the League,

Having taken cognizance of note No. B.D.J./1/10/101 dated 19 March 1994 from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the League of Arab States, the note by the General Secretariat and the recommendation by the Political Committee,

Having heard the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan concerning the dimensions of the foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Sudan and the developments in the foreign scheming for the secession of the southern Sudan,

Recalling resolution 189 adopted by the Arab Summit Conference at its extraordinary session at Baghdad (28-30 May 1990), which affirms effective fraternal solidarity with the Sudan and Somalia against any threat to the national unity of their territories or their peoples,

Decides

1. To express its extreme apprehension and concern at the foreign schemes aimed at the secession of the southern Sudan and fragmentation of its national entity and the concomitant support for the separatist rebels and clear provocation of a demand by those rebels for self-determination as an opening for dismemberment of a sovereign State;

2. To warn of the danger of the secession of a part of an African Arab State member of the League of Arab States for the security, stability and future of the region;

3. To reaffirm the unity of the Sudan and opposition to any threat thereto;

4. To support the efforts being made to arrive at a solution and comprehensive agreement on the question of the southern Sudan through negotiation and dialogue between the various Sudanese parties;

5. To censure the visits made by officials from certain States without the consent of the Sudanese authorities, because of the encouragement to the separatist movements that such visits signify;

6. To request the Secretary-General to make the necessary contacts, follow the situation and report on developments to the Council at its next session.

UNITED
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General Assembly
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 47 of the preliminary list*
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 19 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the declaration issued on 15 April 1994 by the Association of Families of Victims of the United States-United Kingdom Aggression against the People of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the eighth anniversary of that aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 47 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50.

Annex

Declaration dated 15 April 1994 by the Association of Families of Victims of the United States-United Kingdom Aggression against the People of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Eight years have elapsed since the barbarous aggression against our people, when the three criminal terrorist States moved, with black hatred, against our innocent children, our women and our elderly in a desperate attempt to harm our great people. Eight years have elapsed since this repugnant and criminal act of terrorism, which disavows all values, defies all human concepts and clearly reveals the spuriousness of the rancorous allegations of the West, which were prompted by the arrogance of brute force towards a small people whose only offence is that it believes in freedom for itself and for the world around it, hails the victory of the values of life and upholds the concept of honour and human dignity for all mankind.

At this time, we hail the eighth anniversary of the brutal attack that was a living example of the concept of State terrorism in the highest degree, terrorism armed with fanaticism, providing practical evidence of the law of the jungle that they want to rule the destiny of the world.

Now that eight years have elapsed and it has become clear to the whole world that the Great Jamahiriya was not in any way involved in the Berlin night-club incident that was used as a pretext for attacking our people, the whole world has realized that the real terrorism is what is in fact practised against all the small peoples and that aggression comes officially within the scope of terrorist acts, inasmuch as the plotters were the heads of major Powers, the perpetrators are known by name and by appearance, and the crime was committed in full view of the whole world.

We the families of the martyrs and victims of the aggression, believing that the blood of our victims cannot be spilt in vain, that their lives are not valued at nought and that there is no distinction among our victims between one human being and another, and affirming our condemnation of all forms of terrorism, consider that our cause is the countering of terrorism, from which we have suffered, and that we are entitled to retribution from the criminals and to just compensation for the material and moral injury that we have suffered.

In this firm belief, we address ourselves to the conscience and vital forces of the world, to its international and regional organizations and to human rights organizations, as follows:

First. Reagan, Thatcher and the pilots who carried out the heinous crime and participated in the planning and execution are deemed war criminals who must be handed over and tried before Libyan courts.

Second. We the families of victims and martyrs of the aggression, call upon the international community and the Security Council to investigate this heinous crime and punish its perpetrators. We call for the implementation of the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the States

that harbour these criminals who were caught in the act in full view of the world.

Third. The international community and the world conscience must bar the presence or participation of the States concerned in the Security Council and prevent their use of the veto.

Fourth. We call upon the international community and its organizations, bodies and vital forces to put an end to the trifling with the concept of terrorism, which the Western States, led by the United States of America, exploit for the promotion of their expansionist interests and then put into practice without any deterrent. Accordingly, we call for a world conference to define the meaning and concept of terrorism.

Fifth. Direct contact must be made with the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, peace organizations throughout the world and human rights associations in order to obtain their support in obtaining our legal and human rights.

Sixth. We consider that the so-called "Lockerbie case" is a continuation of the same terrorist policy by the same forces that carried out the 1986 aggression, directed towards the same ends. This is evidenced by the persistently negative stance of the forces of arrogance and tyranny, aimed at thwarting every attempt to find a way out of the crisis, and their rejection of efforts to deal with it on a legal basis.

Therefore, we appeal to all beneficent and peace-loving forces in the United States, the United Kingdom and France to uphold right and justice and to call upon their Governments to agree to a legal approach that will guarantee the right of respect for international law and custom, and in this appeal the Great Jamahiriya is supported by the peoples of the world as represented in its popular and regional organizations such as the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international organizations.